

Resettlement Plan

January 2017

PRC: Shandong Groundwater Protection Project

Prepared by the Gaomi County Government for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 17 January 2017)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1451
\$1.00	=	CNY6.8939

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
FSR	–	feasibility study report
GCG	–	Gaomi County Government
LAR	–	land acquisition and resettlement
PMO	–	project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter
mu	–	1/15 of a hectare

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of the People's Republic of China and its agencies ends on 31 December.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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Shandong Groundwater Allocation and Protection Project

Gaomi Reservoir Upgrade and Connection
Construction

Resettlement Plan
(Updated)

Gaomi County People's Government

Nov **2016**

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Commitment Letter

Gaomi County Government (GCG) has applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Gaomi Reservoir Upgrade and Connection Construction of Shandong Groundwater Allocation and Protection Project (hereinafter the "Project"). The project must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) and requirements for involuntary resettlement. This updated resettlement plan (RP) is prepared and compiled for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) of the project in accordance with ADB's SPS and relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and relevant regulations and policies of Shandong Province, Weifang Municipality and Gaomi County.

The GCG, hereby acknowledges all contents of the RP, and guarantees that the LAR will be conducted in accordance with the RP during the project implementation. This RP is prepared based on the detail measurement survey and census data of affected persons based on detailed design of the project. Gaomi County Project Management Office (PMO), as an implementing agency (IA) of the project, is responsible for implementation of the RP and will report progress of implementing the RP to the GCG and ADB.

Gaomi County Government


(Signature or seal)

December 15, 2016

Executive Summary

This resettlement plan (RP) was updated based on the original RP approved by ADB. After the completion of detail design of the project, a detail measurement survey (DMS) based on the construction drawings has been conducted to identify detail impact scope of the temporary land occupation (LO) and ground attachments. Based on the survey results, this RP was updated and has been submitted to ADB for review and approval before civil works contracts of the project are approved by ADB.

The changes in project activity during the detailed design are as follow: (i) the length of the reconstruction of water transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir increased 620m; (ii) the area of the increasing capacity of Juchenghe Reservoir increase 32mu.

Subproject component	Changes in detailed design	Changes in project impact
reconstruction of water transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir	The length increased 620m	temporary land acquired increase 57.78mu
the increasing capacity of Juchenghe Reservoir	The area increased 32mu	temporary land acquired increase 53.23mu area house demolition/ ground attachment increase 89.85m ²

The changes in project impact are as follow: (a) project impact: temporary land acquired is changed from 2,730.18mu to 2,846.19 mu; it affects 1,265 households from 38 villages instead of 741 households from 27 villages, and; removes 2,384.92 m² ground attachment instead of 2,295.07m². (b) the cost is updated to RMB 24.0026 million. (c) The implementation schedule and monitoring plan was updated according to the actual work.

There were no other changes in this RP.

1. Project Overview

Gaomi Reservoir Upgrade and Connection Construction Project (hereinafter referred to as "Project") is one of components of the Shandong Groundwater Allocation and Protection Project financed by Asia Development Bank (ADB). The main construction content of the project consists of two parts: (i) Reconstruction of Water Transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir; and (ii) Connection of Three Reservoirs of Wangwu, Juchenghe and Chengnan.

Land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) of this project is due to (i) temporary land occupation for water transmission pipeline installation; and (ii) temporary land occupation for stacking waste soil due to rehabilitation of Juchenghe Reservoir.

The project is included in the master plan of Gaomi County. While a package has been started with counterpart funding, other packages are under preparation for bidding. The LAR process for the first package almost completed, the process for other packages is planned to

commence in 2016. Gaomi ADB Project Management Office (PMO) is the implementing agency (IA) of the project.

These completed packages involved temporary LO of 1454.97 mu land involving 640 affected households; and compensation has been provided to them before the LO and start of civil works according to compensation standards in the updated RP and the external monitor will track the compensation utilization and livelihood restoration.

2. Impact Scope

LAR of the project will affect two (2) towns, 38 villages, and 1,265 households.

The project will occupy 2,846.19 mu collective land temporarily. The project doesn't involve any residential house demolition, but there is some non-residential structure demolition.

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is updated based on detail measurement survey (DMS) and census data of affected persons based on detailed design of the project, and the Updated RP is submitted for approval by ADB prior to ADB approval of the civil works contracts of the subproject.

3. Policy Framework and Entitlement

The RP is prepared in accordance with *the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004)*, *Approval on Adjustment of Shandong Province Land Acquisition District Comprehensive Land Price Standard by Shandong Province Government (LuZhengZi [2012] No. 288)*, *Administration Measures on Land Acquisition of Shandong Province by Shandong Province Government (Shandong Government's Decree [2010] No.226)*, *Notice on Adjustment of Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Acquired Land of Weifang City (WeiZhengBanFa [2015] No.1)*, and *ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (June 2009)*.

All persons affected by the land acquisition shall be compensated in accordance with *Approval on Adjustment of Shandong Province Land Acquisition District Comprehensive Land Price Standard by Shandong Province Government (LuZhengZi [2012] No. 288)*: (i) the standard for temporary land occupation (LO) is 1,800 Yuan/mu per year; and (ii) young crop compensation is 1,800 Yuan/mu for two season grains (wheat and corn) and 900 Yuan/mu for one season grain (wheat or corn, depend on season of the LO).

Compensation standards for attached nonresidential structures are (i) 450 Yuan/m² of brick-wood, (ii) 150 Yuan/m² of simple structure, (iii) 213 Yuan/m² of brick-wood livestock or poultry sheds, and (iv) 115 Yuan/m² of simple livestock or poultry sheds.

Compensation for the completed LAR has been paid to APs before the civil works started on the affected lands, and the compensation rates are the same as in the agreed RP.

4. Resettlement and Restoration

Based on the socioeconomic survey and public participation on affected groups, main impacts of the project is due to temporary land occupation, so main income loss recovery strategy is to provide monetary compensation to APs to immediately offset any loss.

5. Organization Structure

The Gaomi County ADB Project Management Office, on behalf of Gaomi County Government (GCG), composed of water conservancy bureau, land and resource bureau,

affected Town/Street Administration Offices of the county, is responsible for overall supervision and coordination. A project management office (PMO) under the group is responsible for the project implementation and operation management, coordination with relevant governmental agencies, and report to ADB. Affected Town/Street Administration Offices and affected village Committees are responsible for land acquisition and coordination. All affected village committees and affected Town/Street Administration Offices shall provide one staff responsible for LO, consultation, compensation, land and facility reclamation activities.

6. Grievances and Appeal

The PMO has established a detailed complaint and appeal procedure. The APs can submit a complaint about any problems related to the LAR in following procedures to (i) village committees; then (ii) affected town/street office; then (iii) Gaomi PMO; and then (iv) the GCG. The responsible agencies must reply to any complains in a definite period. The APs may file lawsuit to the civil court at any time under Civil Procedure Law or report problems to the ADB in accordance with its Accountability Mechanism (2012).

7. Budget

The total resettlement cost is RMB 24.0026 million, including: (i) temporary land occupation of RMB 13.0196 million, accounting for 54.24% of the total cost; (ii) ground attachments of 4.4557 million Yuan, accounting for 18.56%; (iii) other cost such as implementation and management fees, training and external monitoring of RMB 2.5724 million; and (iv) contingency of 2.0048 RMB million, accounting for 8.35% of the basic cost. The PMO ensures that adequate resettlement funds will be available in a timely manner to cover all necessary resettlement issues.

8. Implementation Schedule

While the LAR process almost completed for the package started with counterpart funding, the LAR for the remaining packages will be implemented from Dec 2016 and ended in Oct 2017. The project construction for these packages will be commenced only after ADB approve the Updated RP and the full compensation has been paid to the APs.

9. Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting

Internal monitoring on implementation of the RP will be conducted. The internal monitoring is carried out by the county PMO, and a monitoring report, as one of key contents of project progress reports, will be submitted to Shandong Province PMO and ADB semi-annually. Shandong Province PMO will supervise the internal monitoring. The monitoring and evaluation fees are included in the total budget of the RP. The Gaomi PMO will submit a resettlement completion report to Shandong Province PMO and ADB after the project completion.

1. Project Overview

1.1. Introduction

1. Gaomi Reservoir Upgrade and Connection Construction Project (hereinafter referred to as "Project") is one of components of the Shandong Groundwater Allocation and Protection Project financed by Asia Development Bank (ADB). The main construction content of the project consists of two parts:

- (1) Reconstruction of Water Transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir

2. The water transmission pipeline will be installed starting from Situn water outlet of Xiashan Reservoir, through WeiJiao highway, Gaomi main irrigation canal, Liujiatun, Tanjiaying Village, Chuanguan River, Xiaoxin River, Liugou River, Beijiaoxin River and Xiaoxing River, ending at the pressure culvert and a pool in front of a pump station to reach to Chengbei Reservoir. A total length of the pipeline is 24.12 km. The pipe is installed underground.

- (2) Connection of Three Reservoirs of Wangwu, Juchenghe and Chengnan

3. The construction consists of three parts:

- (i) Increasing capacity of Juchenghe Reservoir: (a) dredging the reservoir with 2.7 million m³ of sediment removal, (b) increasing elevation of 652 mu farmland with the sediment from the reservoir, and (iii) reinforcing dam of the reservoir.
- (ii) Connecting Wangwu Reservoir and Juchenghe Reservoir: (a) 2.3 km of pressure water transmission pipe from a water outlet of Wangwu Reservoir to Daxingzhuan, (b) 5.44 km of the existing west main canal from Daxingzhuan to Xiguokuang Village, and (c) 0.48 km of existing canal from Xiguokuang Village to Juchenghe Reservoir. And
- (iii) Water Supply connection from Wangwu Reservoir and Juchenghe Reservoir to Chengnan Reservoir: (a) new construction of a water outlet pump station at northeast corner of Panjia Village of Juchenghe Reservoir, (b) 1.5 km of new water supply pipe from the water outlet pump station of Juchenghe Reservoir to Wangwu Reservoir, and (c) 2.95 km of new water supply pipe between Hengyi Road and Henger Road in Mishui Street Administration Office.

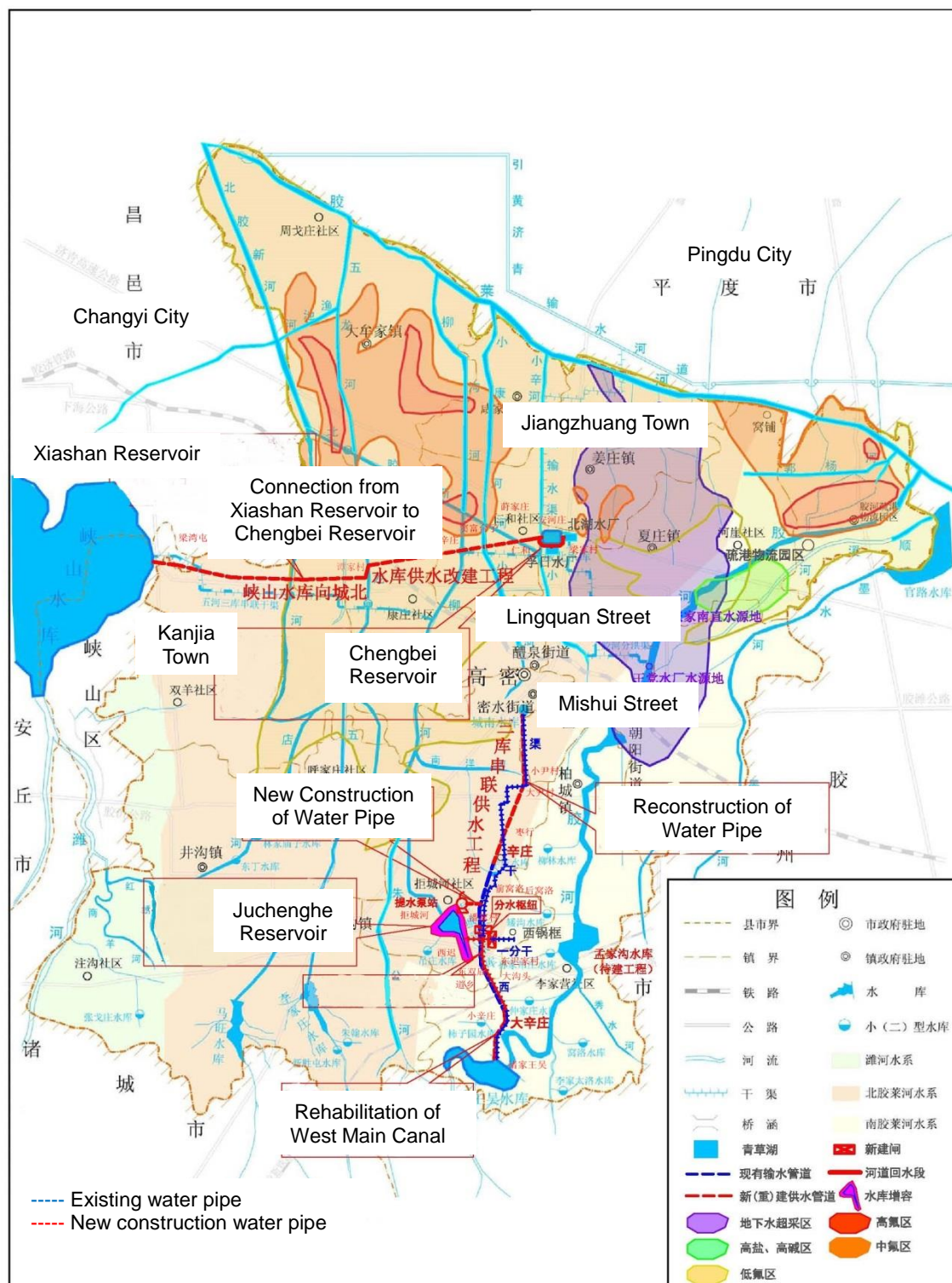
4. The project construction will not involve land acquisition (LA) or residential house demolition (HD). The main impacts are caused by temporary LO. While a package has been started with counterpart funding, other packages are under preparation for bidding. The LO for the first package almost completed, the LO process for other packages is planned to commence in 2016. The completed package involved temporary LO of 1454.97 mu land involving 640 affected households; and compensation has been provided to them before the LO and start of civil works according to compensation standards in the updated RP and the external monitor will track the compensation utilization and livelihood restoration. The Gaomi County project management office (PMO) organized by Gaomi County Government (GCG) is the implementing agency (IA) of the project.

1.2. Impacts of Land Occupation and Resettlement

5. Land occupation is due to (i) the reconstruction of water transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir, (ii) the increasing capacity of Juchenghe Reservoir, and (iii) the connecting three reservoirs of Wangwu Reservoir and Juchenghe Reservoir.

6. The project will affect (i) temporary LO of 2849.16 mu collective land and (ii) ground attachments. Meanwhile, 1265 rural households from 38 villages will be affected. However, no residential house demolition will be involved in the project, but there will be some non-residential structure demolition.

General Layout Gaomi Reservoir Upgrade and Connection Construction Project



2. Project Impacts

2.1 Types of Impacts

7. According to the field survey and analysis, the impact of the project is categorized as:

- (i) Temporary land occupation loss; and
- (ii) Ground attachment and facility loss, including non-residential structure loss.

2.2. Impact Identification

8. The temporary land occupation will be used for raising farmland elevation, disposing soil (from Juchenghe Reservoir), and foundation ditch and civil works construction. The water pipes will be buried underground but various wells will be installed along the water pipeline as part of the water transmission network.¹

9. The land occupation will affect 1265 households from 38 villages in six districts/sub-districts (towns), as presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Summary Impact Scope

Town/street Office	Village Name	No. of Village	No. of Household
Jiangzhuang Town	Shiyi, Shier, Anhe, Liangjiatun, Renheer, Renheyi	6	203
Kanjia Town	Fujiashuang, Xifangge, Dongfangge, Tanyi, Taner, Tansi	6	352
Jiaohe Ecology Development Area	Zhujiawangwu, Xiaoxinshuang, Dagoutou	3	19
Lingquan Street	Zhangxinshuang, Yongfeng, Tuxin, Yixi, Nanzhitun, Yinjiatou, Doufutaizi, Baojiashuang	8	461
Misshui Street	Panjia, Xichi, Juchenghe, Daoxiang, Dongshuangmiao, Dongchijia, Liujiatun, Qianwoluo, Houwoluo, Zaoxing, Dayi, Xiaoyi	12	173
Xiashan District	Liujiatun, Panliutun, Liangwantun	3	57
Total		38	1265

10. **Land Occupation Impact:** the project will occupy 2846.19 mu land temporarily, including 2150.71 mu of cultivated land, 39.44mu of fruit field, 487.52mu of forestry land, 57.47mu of rural road, 72.16 mu of reservoir/river shoreline, and 38.89 mu of canal.

11. **House Demolition Impact:** No residential house demolition is involved in the project, but there is non-residential structure demolition, such as storage sheds and motor-well houses.

12. The temporary LO for the component of increasing capacity of Juchenghe Reservoir will last one year, while for other components, it will last for half a year.

¹ Each well needs about 20 m² area of land. The locations will be agreed with local farmers who agree to provide this land because they will benefit from irrigation water supply. No farmer will be forced to loose land; if they want to be compensated, the village committee can provide replacement land. This is unlikely because the amount of land required is so small. The affected farmers are already included in those impacted by LO, but will only amount to about 50 farmers in total.

Table 2-2: Summary Temporary Land Occupation Based on Components

Project Component		Land Use and Area (mu)			
		Foundation Ditch	Construction Site	Workplace	Farmland Elevation
Increasing capacity of Juchenghe Reservoir	Area of sediment	0	0	20.00	678.51
	Disposing sediment	360.65	245.12	25	0
Construction of Water Transmission Pipeline1		459.46	1,017.45	40	0
Subtotal		1,065.23	1,262.57	85.00	678.51
Total		2846.19			

Note 1: 1.42 mu land for wells for water transmission line is included in the LO, as presented in Appendix I for details.

13. Households affected by the project are presented in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Households Affected by Land Occupation

Project Component		Temporary Occupation	
		Collective land	
		Amount (mu)	Household (HH)
Main Pipeline of Water Transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir		1516.913	1073
Water Supply by Connection of Three Reservoirs of Wangwu, Juchenghe and Chengnan	Increasing capacity of Juchenghe Reservoir	976.14	110
	Connection of Wangwu Reservoir and Juchenghe Reservoir and Chengnan Reservoir	286.61	15
	Water Supply Construction from Wangwu Reservoir and Juchenghe Reservoir to Chengnan Reservoir	66.53	67
Total		2846.19	1265

Source: The social and economic survey in September 2014.

14. Ground Attachment Impacts: The project will affect 78 m² of houses for electricity facility and motor wells, 175 graves, 39 motor wells (20-50 depth), 1,760 fruit trees, 1459 trees(D<5cm) , 7153 trees(5cm<D<10cm), 13553 trees (10cm<D<20cm), 30523 trees (D>20cm) and 37 low voltage poles. In addition, a total of 2384.92 m² structures used for livestock houses and storage will be demolished due to temporary LO for increasing farmland level of Juchenghe Reservoir component.

2.3. Temporary Land Occupation

15. This project will have temporary land occupation of 2846.19 mu, including 678.51 mu for increasing farmland level, 360.65mu for disposing earth or sediment, 459.46mu for installing pipe, 1262.57mu for construction site and 85 mu for temporary facilities.

16. The component of capacity increase of the Juchenghe Reservoir will involve 180 mu of inundated land which already belongs to the water resource bureau. Some farmers are planting crops on the land temporarily now, but they know the land is state-owned land and its border line has been confirmed by local villages. Therefore, the land doesn't need to be acquired. But the young crops will be compensated to affected villagers.

17. The detailed use of temporary land is as follows.

(1) Construction of Water Transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei

Reservoir

18. The construction of water transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir will involve temporary land occupation of 459.46 mu for civil works of pipeline, 1017.45mu for construction site and 40 mu for temporary facility.

(2) Connection of Three Reservoirs of Wuwang, Juchenghe and Chengnan

19. Increasing capacity of Juchenghe Reservoir by dredging sediment in the reservoir area where is 10 m long to boundary line of the reservoir will involve temporary land occupation of 678.51 mu for raising the farmland level, 360.65 mu for disposing dredged sediment and 20 mu for temporary facility area.

20. The connection of Wuwang Reservoir and Juchenghe Reservoir will involve temporary land occupation of 83.02 mu for civil works of pipeline, 183.59 mu for construction site and 20 mu for temporary facility.

21. The water supply connection from Wuwang Reservoir and Juchenghe Reservoir to Chengnan Reservoir will involve temporary land occupation of 61.53 mu for construction site and 5 mu for temporary facility.

22. Detail impacts by village are presented as Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Households Affected by Temporary Land Occupation

Town/Sub district	Village/Community	Affected Household (HH)	Land Occupation (mu)
			Temporary
Xiashan	Liujiatun	16	10.72
	Panliutun	11	2.84
	Liangwantun	30	23.08
Jiangzhuang town	Shiyi	87	174.34
	Shier	0	29.29
	Anhe	30	37.01
	Liangjiatun	38	63.4
	Renheer	8	11.3
	Renheyi	40	103.67
Kanjia town	Fujiazhuang	46	65.3
	Xifangge	90	116.88
	Dongfange	40	50.64
	Tanyi	99	113.5
	Taner	18	11.94
	Tansi	59	34.52
Liquan street office	Zhangxinzhuang	134	213.19
	Yongfeng	10	15.82
	Tuxinzhuang	60	101.78
	Yixi	5	9.34
	Nanzhitun	116	127.34
	Yinjilou	76	89.84
	Doufutaizi	34	77.84
	Baojiazhuang	26	56.52

Town/Sub district	Village/Community	Affected Household (HH)	Land Occupation (mu)
			Temporary
Mishui street office	Panjia	50	474.01
	Xichi	30	205.47
	Juchenghe	30	304.15
Jiaohe Eco-development area	Zhuangjiawangwu	9	42.32
	Xiaoxinzhuang	6	27.8
	Dagoutou	4	20.49
Mishui street office	Daoxiang	1	28.32
	Dongshuangmiao	2	1.41
	Dongchijia	5	8.55
	Liujiatun	5	8.75
	Qianwoluo	5	8.75
	Houwoluo	5	13.75
	Zaoxing	20	78.72
	Dayin	10	41.18
	Xiaoyin	10	42.44
Total		1265	2846.19

2.4. Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructures

23. The affected ground attachments and infrastructures are presented in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: Affected Attachments and Infrastructures

Items	Unit	Amount	Ownership
Brick and wood storage structure	m ²	780.54	Individual, Collective
Simple shed	m ²	22.5	Individual
Brick and wood livestock house	m ²	701.88	Individual
Simple livestock house	m ²	880	Individual
Electric appliance room, motor-pumped well room	m ²	78	Individual
Grave	set	175	Individual
Motor-pumped well (20-50m depth)	set	39	Individual
Fruit trees at full productive age	tree	1,760	Individual
D<5cm (pine and cypress<3cm) arbor	tree	1,459	Individual
5cm<D<10cm (pine and cypress 3-6) arbor	tree	7,153	Individual
10cm<D<20cm (pine and cypress 6-10) arbor	tree	13,553	Individual
D>20cm(pine and cypress 10 cm above) arbor	tree	30,523	Individual
Low voltage line poles	set	37	Collective

24. Among the ground attachment, 2,384.92m² structures are storage houses of agricultural machines and equipment and livestock houses. It is affected by temporary land occupation for increasing farmland level of the Juchenghe Reservoir.

Table 2-6: Affected Structures

No.	Village	Affected Person	Population	Livestock House (m ²)		Storage House (m ²)	
				Brick-wood	Simple	Brick-wood	Simple
1	Panjia	Pan Hongxi	2	101.72	0	104	0
2		Pan Linfu	2	92	0	96.36	0
3		Pan Changgang	2	265	0	0	0
4							
5	Xichi	Jiang Jia	2	0	640	72	0
6		Jiang Yifeng	2	0	240	72	0
7		Jiang Yanxiang	2	0	0	45	15
8		Jiang Hong	2	72.5	0	162	7.5
9		Village Collective		320.66	0	79.18	0
Total				851.88	880	630.54	22.5

2.5. Affected Households

25. The project will affect a total of 1,256 households due to the LO, including 7 households whose storage structure will be demolished, 7 households whose livestock sheds will be demolished, and 1,256 households whose young crops will be damaged. All affected households (AHs) will be compensated for their non-residential house demolition, young crop loss and trees in full replacement cost. They can reconstruct their structures after completion of the project.

3. Legal Framework and Policies

3.1. Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Occupation

26. The compensation for temporary land occupation is based on average annual value of the land and period of the land occupation. According to the *Notice on Adjustment of Annual Output Value and Compensation Standards of Land Acquisition* (LuZhengBanFa [2004] No.51), Gaomi County is categorized as Class III district and its minimum annual output value is 1,400 Yuan/mu. Based on agricultural planting in Gaomi County, average annual output value of corn and wheat is 2,200 Yuan/mu. The net output value is 1,200 Yuan/mu after deduct production cost. Recent compensation standard is based on unit output value of 1,800 Yuan/mu, which can offset agricultural production loss. The compensation will be disbursed to affected persons directly.

27. The compensation for occupation period of one (1) year is 1,800 Yuan/mu, and 1,800 Yuan/mu for occupation period of 0.5 year too.

3.2. Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments

28. The compensation for ground attachments (structures, storage and livestock sheds) is based on the *Notice on Adjustment of Compensation Standards of Ground Attachment and Young Crops of the Land Acquisition in Weifang City* (WZBF [2015] No.1).

29. The compensation for affected facilities includes structures and affiliated facilities, equipment, moving cost, production suspending loss, etc.

- (i) Production Suspending Loss: Suspending time is based on actual production suspending and restoration period. Its loss is calculated according to profit, taxes and salary of three months in the previous year.
- (ii) Infrastructural Facility Compensation: 20% of demolished structures and affiliated facilities.
- (iii) Attachments, Facility and Equipment, and Moving Cost: Movable attachments, facilities and equipment will be compensated in 15% of investment of them, while unmovable attachments, facilities and equipment will be compensated in replacement cost of them.

Table 3-1: Compensation Standards for the Ground Attachments

Item	Unit	Unit Price (Yuan)	Note
Brick - wood Storage House	m ²	450	
Simple Storage House	m ²	150	
Brick - wood Livestock House	m ²	213	
Simple Livestock House	m ²	115	
Electric Facility and Motor Well House	m ²	400	
Grave	set	1,100	
Motor-pumped well (20-50m depth)	set	7,000	
Fruit trees at full productive age	tree	450	
D<5cm (pine and cypress<3cm) arbor	tree	7.5	
5cm<D<10cm (pine and cypress 3-6) arbor	tree	25	
10cm<D<20cm (pine and cypress 6-10) arbor	tree	37.5	
D>20cm(pine and cypress 10 cm above) arbor	tree	50	
Low voltage line poles	set	1,200	
Subsidy for transition of land reclamation	person	600	
Breeding business suspending cost		Based on tax and salary	Based on in previous three months
Affiliated facility		20% of compensation for structure and attachments	
Moving allowance	HH	500	

3.3. Land Occupation and Reclamation Compensation

30. There is compensation for temporary occupation of cultivated land, fruit land and forestry land that is used for temporary land occupation. The fee for reclamation of land used for disposing dredged sediment and increasing farmland level is disbursed to agencies who conduct the land reclamation, while for the land used for other purposes, the fee is disbursed to affected persons.

31. Different fees are presented in Table 3-32.

Table 3-2: Land Occupation and Reclamation Compensation

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation for Raising Farmland Level and Disposing Sediment (Yuan)	Compensation for Digging Foundation (Yuan)	Compensation for Other Land (Yuan)		Person to Be Disbursed
					Occupy 1 year	Occupy 0.5 year	
1	Temporary Land Occupation	mu	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	Affected Person
2	Reclamation	mu	1,482	1,000	1,000	1,000	Contractors/ Affected Person
3	Soil Fertility Loss	mu	1,800	1,800	900	900	Affected Person

4	Recovery Period	mu	900				
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3.4. Fees Related to Project Preparation and Management

32. The other fees include pre-work fee, survey and design fee, implementation management fee, etc. They are based on cost of the LO in accordance with *Design Specification of Resettlement Plan on Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Water Conservancy and Hydro-power Construction (SL290 – 2009, National Industrial Standard)*.

3.5. Contingency

33. The basic contingency is based on 12% of basic LA and HD cost. The contingency for price difference is not included.

4. Resettlement Measures

34. In order to increase or at least recovery APs' original production and income levels, the PMO prepared suitable and actual development plan for production and income restoration of APs based on full consultation and current situation of APs.

4.1. Restoration Measures for Temporary Land Occupation

35. Main impacts of the project are from temporary land occupation. After the project, the land needs to be cultivated again. A land reclamation plan should be prepared to ensure that APs' production and livelihood can be restored in time. Following measures will be taken to restore APs' production and income.

(1) Reclamation of Land Used for Raising Farmland Level and Disposing Soil

36. Monetary compensation for temporary land occupation will be provided to offset any production loss and income loss. APs will also benefit as their labor inputs on these are not required, yet still compensated. The maximum land occupation period of the project will be one (1) year. In case more than one year, Gaomi County Government (GCG) will provide full compensation according to actual period and compensation standards.

37. The GCG is responsible for implementation of the land reclamation. The PMO is a leading and implementing agency for the land reclamation and will recruit a land reclamation unit. . An awarded unit will conduct the land reclamation after signing a land reclamation agreement. After construction contractors of the project return the temporary land, the reclamation unit starts their land reclamation immediately. The reclamation should be conducted according to local agricultural planting. After completion of the land reclamation, the land will be returned to affected farmers. When the farmers have any questions or complaints on returned land or the reclamation procedures, they can ask consultation or submit complaints to different institutions according to the complaints and appeal mechanism.

38. The land reclamation will be conducted in two stages. The first stage includes topsoil (cultivated layer of farmland) stripping, piling the topsoil, and protecting the topsoil. And then the topsoil is used for backfill to the land. The topsoil stripping will be conducted by contractors of civil works of the project, and the cost is included into the contract. The second stage includes repair of affected agricultural irrigation facilities (small bridges, tunnels, gates, channels, etc) and farmland roads, etc. The cost is included into the contract of civil works of the project.

39. The land reclamation cost (1,482 Yuan/mu) will be paid to the construction unit who is awarded the contract for the land reclamation, and is included into the RP.

40. The compensation for land restoration includes (i) one season crop loss affected by the reclamation period (3 months generally) in 900 Yuan/mu, and (ii) soil fertility loss in 1,800 Yuan/mu, will be disbursed to affected farmers, and is included in the RP.

(2) Reclamation of Land Used for Foundation Ditch and Other Facilities

41. Foundation ditch construction of the project will occupy irrigated farmland, fruit land, forestry land, rural roads, river beach, channels, etc. In addition, some land will be occupied for field work area or facilities for one or 0.5 year.

42. Office and living areas of contractors in the project sites are constructed by hardening the surface with sand and gravel that cause soil compaction. The land used for piling sand and gravel, concrete mixing, precast concrete processing, piling, etc. may also be polluted by waste materials. After completion the project construction, the contractors should remove the hardening surface remaining earth and construction materials out of the temporary land, replace polluted soil, soften soil, and level the land as original. In addition, the original irrigation system and road network should be reconstructed/repair. After the work is

accepted by relevant units, the soil reclamation will be conducted.

43. All facilities to be affected by the project, including small irrigation channel, ditches, roads, wells, water lines, electricity, etc. need to keep operating adequately during the project implementation. If necessary, a temporary system of the affected facilities should be constructed in order to maintain normal production and living conditions. The original facilities can later be restored. Civil works contractors will be responsible for the facility reconstruction/repair and construction of temporary system. APs will replant trees with the compensation on their contracted farmland. APs will repair the affected wells or construct new wells with the compensation.

44. The project construction, including disposing dredged sediment, facility operation, etc. can damage original cultivated soil layer, which affect crop production for a long time. Farmers of affected lands need to take time to restore the agricultural production through adjusting slope and altitude of the lands, and planting practice. 1,000 Yuan/mu of compensation for the adjustment will be provided. The crop output will be increased year by year. Generally, it will take about three years to restore to its original output for land affected by the foundation ditch.

45. For compensation for the restoration period, it is 1,800 Yuan/mu for land used for the foundation ditch, and 900 Yuan/mu for land used for office and living area and other facilities.

4.2. Restoration Measures for Affected Aquaculture

46. Restoration measures for affected aquaculture are prepared based on the impact scale and opinions of affected owners. The basic principles are as follows:

- (i) Affected structures should be reconstructed according to their original scale, class and function.
- (ii) Resettlement site and scheme should be in accordance with requirements of resettlement policies and regulations of the project.
- (iii) Affected structures should be reconstructed near original place under conditions to meet production and operation.
- (iv) In order to reduce loss in production suspending and stopping operation, "Building new structures first and then demolishing affected structures" should be conducted as possible.
- (v) The compensation according to relevant policies must be provided for production suspending and stopping operation due to the demolition.

47. Based on local government and affected farmers' opinions and impact scale, two compensation options, structure reconstruction at original place and monetary compensation will be conducted. Affected structures will be reconstructed according to their original scale, class and function. Monetary compensation includes affected structures and attachments, equipment, moving, and production suspending and stopping operation.

4.3. Recovery of Ground Attachments

48. After the PMO compensates proprietors of affected ground attachments (storage and livestock sheds), the ground attachments will be restored by proprietors according to their own production plan. Restoration measures for demolished facilities shall be planned in advance. Actual operation shall be based on actual site conditions so as to ensure safety, efficiency, timeliness and correctness, thus minimizing adverse effect on adjacent masses.

49. Measures for resettling affected graves: main construction of the project is to install water pipeline. The pipeline is long but narrow, so affected graves are dispersed in the project area. The project will try to avoid impacts on public cemetery. According to local situation and affected persons' opinions, resettlement measures for the affected graves are (i)

local government is responsible for providing an unified land plot to affected households without any cost. Affected households can move their graves to the public cemetery planed by the government. (ii) Monetary compensation of 1,100 Yuan per grave will be provided to affected persons.

50. For preparation of detailed measures for affected 175 graves, Gaomi PMO held discussion meetings and phone call consultation with affected villages and households to understand opinions of affected persons fully. Relevant opinions are summarized in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Opinions of Affected Villagers on Grave Resettlement

No.	Question	Suggestion
1	Comments and requirements of affected households for resettlement	Local government should provide suitable resettlement places and enough grave moving compensation.
2	If need to buy land for resettlement of graves, prices	Village committees will provide public cemetery. The land for resettlement of graves are provided freely.
3	If need to conduct any ceremony, who is responsible for moving graves	Any ceremony for grave resettlement is dependent on affected households. Affected households are responsible or their own grave resettlement.
4	How much resettlement cost is, if it meet replacement cost	Estimate cost for materials and labor is 800-1,000 Yuan per grave, not including hospitality expense.
5	Any polices related grave resettlement	According to national policies related to funeral and interment, most of graves should be settled centrally, some of them can be settled on contracted farmland.
6	Any problems related to grave resentment recently, how to deal with problems	(i) Many years ago when digging rivers, compensation for grave resettlement was 200-300Yuan per grave; (ii) Recently due to a power line change, compensation for a old grave was 1,000 Yuan; (iii) Recently due to graves, a petroleum pipeline was changed its original design.
7	In case of no public cemetery, how to resettle affected graves	Affected households can resettle their graves on their own contracted farmland or adjust farmland with other villagers

5. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

5.1 Public Participation during Project Preparation

51. During the project preparation, the project unit and relevant institutions conducted full consultation with APs for several times to fully understand comments and suggestions of APs on the project LAR.

(1) Public Participation Meeting

52. In villagers meeting with affected villagers, the basic project information and planned land occupation scope were introduced. Comments and suggestions of villagers were collected and recorded. Main questions concerned by APs are included as follows.

- (i) Land Occupation: APs hope that temporary LO should be restored in time by land reclamation. The farmland by increasing height should not be flooded. The loss in output values and soil fertility should be compensated.
- (ii) During the project construction, APs hope local government can provide support in skill training and assist APs to do non-farm work.
- (iii) During the project construction, basic construction information should be announced to local residents in time to mitigate any inconvenience to local residents.
- (iv) During construction, if temporary occupation of land affects the irrigation channels, such disruptions will be taken care.

(2) Public Meeting

53. Public meetings were held to identify any potential impacts on local residents, and discussed detailed comments and suggestions of local leaders. Before implementation of the LAR scheme, relevant LAR policies, laws and regulations, compensation standards were explained to villagers combining local situations and public comments and suggestions. The LAR implementation will be conducted in accordance with relevant policies of Weifang Municipality. Table 5-1 presents the public participations during the project preparation.

Table 5-1: Main Topics Discussed in Public Consultation

Location	Date	Participants	No. of Person (female)	Topic
Gaomi Water Conservancy Bureau	10 May 2014	Design Institute, Water Resource Office, Chengbei Reservoir, Wuwang Reservoir, Water Conservancy Bureau	12 (3)	ADB Project Scheduling Meeting
Shandong Water Conservancy Department	23 May 2014	Foreign Fund Service Center of Water Conservancy Department, Project Cities/counties	17 (4)	Pre-preparation of the ADB project
Water Conservancy Station of Mishui Street	18 September 2014	Gaomi Water Conservancy Bureau, Gaomi Water Conservancy Station, Affected Villages, RP Preparation Agency	10 (2)	(i) Introduction Juchenghe Reservoir component; (ii) Comments and opinions of villagers
Renhe 1 Village of Jiangzhuang Town of Gaomi	6 November 2014	Villagers of Renhe 1 Village, Water Supply Association of Jiangzhuang Town	12 (7)	Environmental impacts of the project construction, water saving propaganda, agricultural water consumption, etc.

Location	Date	Participants	No. of Person (female)	Topic
Renhe Middle School of Gaomi	6 November 2014	Students of Grade III and teachers	13 (8)	Water saving education and propaganda, Water saving in daily life, home water saving measures
Juchenghe Community of Mishui Street	7 November 2014	Villagers of Fangjia Village, Water Conservancy Station	11 (6)	Environmental impacts of the project construction, water saving propaganda, agricultural water consumption, etc.
Xinzhuang Village Committee	10 January 2015	Villagers of Daoxiang, Xichijia, Dongchijia, Xiguokuang, Xinzhuang, Panjia, Juchenghe villages	20 (9)	Comments and requirements for grave resettlement
All of the affected villages	1 July, 2015	Representatives from affected villages, Gaomi Water Conservancy Bureau	5(1)	A physical review within the scope of the project
All of the affected villages	1 July, 2016	Representatives from affected villages, Gaomi Water Conservancy Bureau	30(10)	Comments and requirements for grave resettlement

(3) Impact Survey

54. Based on the information on population, structures, land, facilities, APs, etc. from the FSR of the project, characteristics of population, society and culture of the project area, and any positive and negative impacts of the project were identified. Suggestions of residents were collected and recorded and incorporated into the RP.

Table 5-2: Project Impacts and Suggestion

Project Impact	No.	Content
Positive	1	Increase underground water level and benefit local agricultural production
	2	Save water resource, improve water quality
Negative	1	Damage soil structure and fertility, affect agricultural planting
	2	Noise due to construction
Suggestion	1	Stripping surface cultivated soil before construction, keep the soil, and put it on the top layer when land reclamation
	2	Mitigate noise influence to local residents, try to conduct concrete mixing and pipeline design far from villages (as per EMP)

5.2 Complaints and Appeal Procedure

55. APs can submit a complaint for any problems related to land occupation, facility damage, etc. The complaint and appeal system has shown in Figure 5-1. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

- Stage 1: If any displaced person is dissatisfied with any land acquisition and resettlement of any other safeguards related problems, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with the village committee or town/street government. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee/town government shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.
- Stage 2: If the displaced person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage

1, he/she may file an appeal with Land and Resources Bureau or the LA and HD management office (depending upon the issue) after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

➤ Stage 3: If the displaced person is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with Gaomi PMO receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

➤ Stage 4: If the displaced person is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may apply for administrative reconsideration with Shandong Province PMO after receiving such disposition within 3 months.

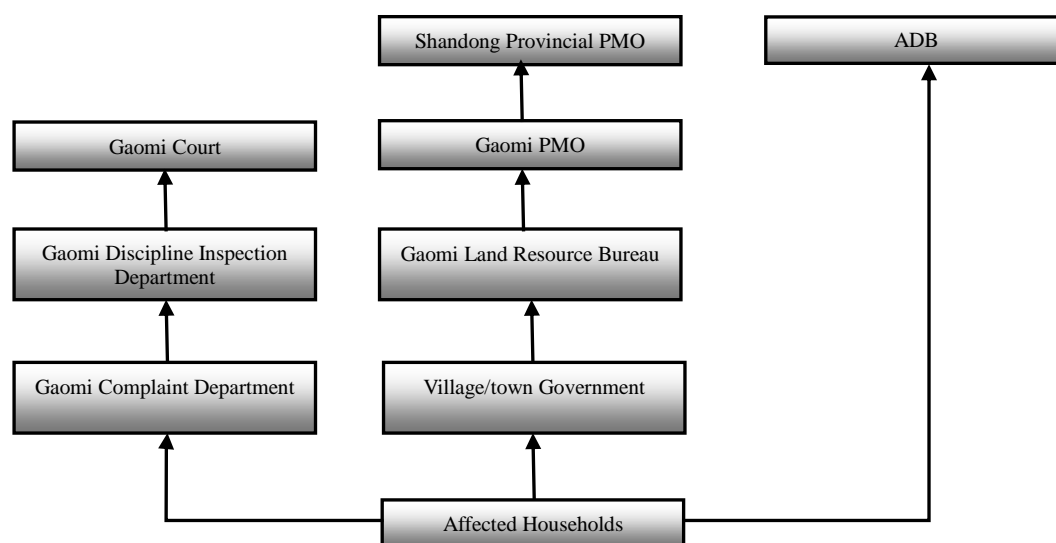
56. Alternatively, he/she may file an action in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC at any time irrespective of the use and progress of the complaint and appeal process.

57. At each stage, when the responsible agencies receive the appeal, it will be also copied to the Shandong Province PMO for discussion, so that the grievance can be redressed at lower levels. All grievances (and their resolution) at each stage will be recorded and kept. The Shandong Province PMO will report the grievances and their resolution to ADB in semiannual monitoring reports.

58. Also, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB's Project Team to try to resolve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, they may submit their complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012)² to report behaviors which are not in compliance with ADB's policies and result in harm to APs. .

59. Displaced person(s) may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above means of appeal, and the names, locations, persons responsible and telephone numbers of the appeal accepting agencies will be communicated to the displaced person(s) at a meeting, through an announcement or the RIB, so that the displaced person(s) know their right of appeal. Mass media will be used to strengthen publicity and reportage, and comments and suggestions on resettlement from all parties concerned will be compiled into messages for disposition by the resettlement organization at all levels.

60. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the displaced person(s) for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingency costs. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the displaced person(s) can use them to address relevant issues.



² <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

Figure 5-1: Complaint and Appeal Procedures

61. According to the survey, APs know their right and appeal channels. In order to facilitate timely feedback of complaints by affected people, the complainant organizations at all levels have determined the contact and complaint contact information.

Table 5-2: Contact Information for Appeal and Complains

Appeal body	Responsible person	Contact method
Shandong PMO	Liu Kai	13791092985
Gaomi PMO	Song Lihua	13864633878
Xifanggezhuang Village of Kanjia Town	Yue Peiyuan	13854418057
Tanjia Village of Kanjia Town	Zhao Leqi	13465656928
Zhangxinzhuan Village of Liquan Street	Zhang Zitao	13963676209
Chenjia Village of Liquan Street	Ren Xintong	15006644917
Tuxinzhuan Village of Liquan Street	Sun Houzhu	13884813867
Nazhi Village of Liquan Street	Jiang Yitao	13780894301
Doufutai Village of Liquan Street	Zhang Xingchu	15806490099
Shjiazhuang Village of Jiangzhuang Town	Wang Juxin	13863635608
Renhe of Jiangzhuang Town	Mao Xinzheng	15610636666
Anhezhuang of Jiangzhuang Town	Li Wancai	13884719463
Liangjia Village of Jiangzhuang Town	Zhang Yichang	15169471666
Panjia Village of Mishui Street	Pan Hongguo	13793634758
Xichi of Mishui Street	Chi Jinhua	13676360247
Juchenghe of Mishui Street	Liu Baojia	15069626427
Zhujiawangwu of Jiaohe Eco-development District	Chu Shiwei	13280760999
Xiaoxinzhuan of Jiaohe Eco-development District	Yang Yulin	13963606939
Dagoutou of Jiaohe Eco-development District	Li Yugao	13573631498
Daoxiang of Mishui Street	Liu Shengdi	13562688239

Dongshuangmiao of Mishui Street	Pan Hui	13791669978
Dongchijia Village of Mishui Street	Wei Xiuhua	13608954930
Liujiatun of Mishui Street	Liu Zhikun	13854478883
Qianwuoluo of Mishui Street	Pan Longqi	13220762287
Houwuoluo of Mishui Street	Wang Lianfa	15863648596
Zaoxing of Mishui Street	Shan Liansheng	15866189488
Dayi Village of Mishui Street	Liu Songwei	13705366785
Xiaoyi Village of Mishui Street	Sun Li	15164908886

6. Resettlement Budget

6.1. Budget

62. LAR cost has been listed into the general budget of the project. All resettlement funds are from domestic sources. The resettlement cost of the project is 24.0026million Yuan in total, see Table 6-1 for details. This LAR budget excludes costs that are included in civil works contracts.

- **Temporary Land Occupation:** total 13.0196million Yuan (54.24% of the total cost).
- **Ground Attachments:** the compensation fees for ground attachments are 4.4557 million Yuan, accounting for 18.56% of the total cost; compensation for production suspending, livestock infrastructures and moving totaled 0.2991 million, accounting for 1.25% of the total cost;
- **Other costs:** includes survey and design fees, implementation and management fees, external monitoring fees, technical training costs, and support costs, totaled 2.5724 million Yuan;
- **Contingency:** 2.0048 million Yuan, 8.35 % of the total cost.

Table 6-1: Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit (Yuan/unit)	Subtotal (RMB 10,000 Yuan)	% in Total Budget
Part I	Rural resettlement compensation				1747.53	
1	Land acquisition/temporary occupation compensation				1301.96	54.24%
1.1	Land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidy			0	0	
1.2	Temporary Land occupation compensation				959.07	
1.2.1	Temporary land occupation compensation			2846.19	512.31	
	Raising land and disposal earth compensation	mu	0.180	956.14	172.11	
	Foundation excavation LO compensation (0.5 year)	mu	0.180	542.48	97.65	
	Other temporary LO compensation (1 year)	mu	0.180	20.00	3.60	
	Other temporary LO compensation (0.5 year)	mu	0.180	1327.57	238.96	
	Construction diversion LO compensation (0.5 year)	mu	0.180	0.00	0.00	
1.2.2	Soil fertility loss	mu		2677.67	366.98	
	Raising land and soil fertility loss (Irrigated land, orchard, forest land)	mu	0.180	886.40	159.55	
	Soil fertility loss of foundation ditch (Irrigated land, orchard, forest land)	mu	0.180	513.43	92.42	
	Other temporary LO of soil fertility loss (Irrigated land, orchard, forest land)	mu	0.090	1277.84	115.01	
1.2.3	Subsidy during restoration	mu		886.40	79.78	
	Subsidy during restoration of raising land(Irrigated land, orchard, forest land)	mu	0.090	636.53	57.29	

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit (Yuan/unit)	Subtotal (RMB 10,000 Yuan)	% in Total Budget
	Subsidy during restoration of spoiling soil (Irrigated land, orchard, forest land)	mu	0.090	249.87	22.49	
1.4	Reclaim of acquired land	mu		2677.67	310.49	
	Temporary LO of raising land and spoiled soil	mu	0.148	886.40	131.36	
	Temporary LO of foundation ditch	mu	0.100	513.43	51.34	
	Temporary LO of construction	mu	0.100	1277.84	127.78	
1.5	Seedling compensation	mu	0.180	180.00	32.40	
2	House and attachment compensation				60.50	2.52%
2.1	House compensation				60.50	
2.1.1	Storage house				60.50	
2.1.1.2	Brick wood house	m ²	0.045	780.54	35.12	
2.1.1.3	Brick wood livestock house	m ²	0.021	701.88	14.91	
2.1.1.4	Simple house	m ²	0.015	22.5	0.34	
2.1.1.5	Simple livestock house	m ²	0.012	880.00	10.12	
4	Agricultural and sideline facility compensation				29.91	1.25%
4.1	Loss of agricultural and sideline suspension	%	25%	73.84	18.46	
4.2	Agricultural and sideline facility compensation	%	20%	53.75	10.75	
4.3	Moving compensation	pers on	0.05	14.00	0.70	
9	Other compensation subsidy				355.17	14.80%
9.1	Scattered forestry compensation				301.6155	
9.1.1	Fruit wood				79.2	
9.1.1.5	Full fruit period		0.045	1760	79.2	
9.1.2	Forestry				222.42	
9.1.2.1	D<5cm (pine <3cm)		0.0008	1459	1.09	
9.1.2.2	5cm<D<10cm (pine 3-6cm)		0.0025	7153	17.88	
9.1.2.3	10cm<D<20cm (pine 6-10cm)		0.0038	13553	50.82	
9.1.2.4	D>20cm (pine 10cm 以上)		0.0050	30523	152.62	
9.2	motor-pumped well (20-50m in depth)		0.700	39	27.30	
9.3	Electrical room, wells room	m ²	0.040	78	3.12	
9.10	Grave		0.110	175	19.25	
9.16	Simple electrical pole		0.105	37	3.89	
Part IV	Reconstruction compensation of professional project				0	
Total of part I and IV					1747.53	
Part VII	Other cost				257.24	10.72%
1	Pre-work cost		2.50%	1747.53	43.69	
2	Comprehensive survey and design cost		4%、1%		69.90	

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit (Yuan/unit)	Subtotal (RMB 10,000 Yuan)	% in Total Budget
3	Implementation and management cost		5.2%、 3.2%		90.87	
4	Start-up cost of implementation agency		10.00%		9.09	
5	Technical training cost		0.50%	1747.53	8.74	
6	Supervision and evaluation cost		2%、1%		34.95	
Part VIII	Reserve				200.48	8.35%
1	Preliminary reserve		10%、6%		200.48	
2	Price difference reserve					
Part VIII	Tax				195.01	8.12%
1	Forestry restoration cost	mu	0.4	487.52	195.01	
Total					2400.26	

6.2 Annual Capital Plans

63. All resettlement funds of the project are from local counterpart funds. Before or during project construction, the civil works and resettlement plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs. See Table 6-2. There was 7.9284 million Yuan paid for APs before the civil works of Water transmission pipe from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir started.

Table 6-1: Resettlement Budget Plan

Year	2016	2017
Budget (million Yuan)	9.601	14.4015
Percent (%)	40%	60%

6.3 Disbursement Flow of Resettlement Funds

64. During the project implementation, Gaomi Government will pay the compensation funds to relevant units or individuals according to the compensation policies and standards confirmed in the RP. The disbursement flow is as follows:

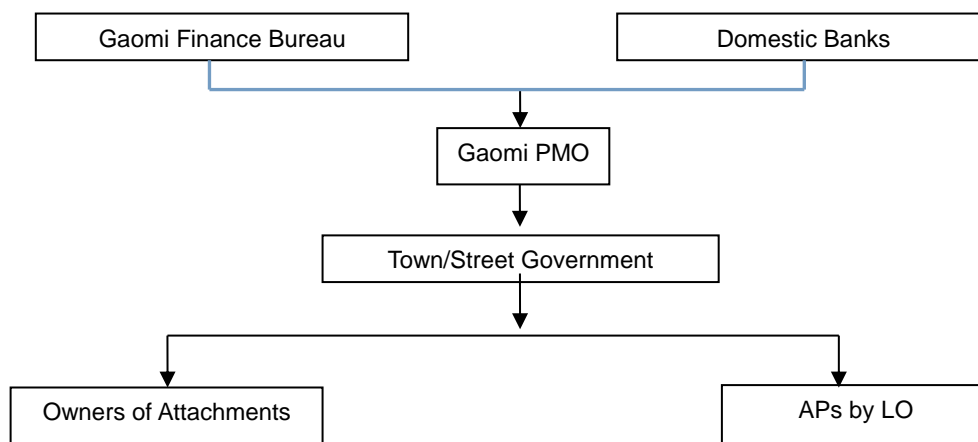


Figure 6-1: Flowchart of Resettlement Fund Disbursement

65. To ensure that the resettlement funds are available timely and fully, and the APs' production, livelihoods and income are restored, the following measures will be taken by the PMO:

- All costs related to LAR compensation are included in the general budget of the project.
- Compensation fees for LO and ground attachment loss are paid up before the LO and structure demolition so that no AP faces income loss.
- In order to ensure the successful implementation of the LO, financial and supervisory agencies are established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed timely and fully.

66. The budget is a cost estimate of the resettlement. Depending on practical changes within the affected areas, and due to the practical impacts of detailed measurement survey (DMS), duration of impacts, modifications to compensation, inflation, etc., resettlement costs may be increased, but the County government and PMO will ensure the timely adjustments and payments of compensation. The budget incorporates contingencies, and will be applied and revised as necessary.

7. Organization Structure and Responsibility

7.1. Resettlement Implementing Agencies

67. The agencies responsible for the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of the project's resettlement activities are:

- Gaomi County ADB Project Leading Group (Gaomi Leading Group);
- Gaomi ADB Groundwater Allocation and Protection Project Office (PMO, Implementing Agency);
- Gaomi Land and Resource Administration Bureau
- Affected Town/Street Administration Offices
- Affected Villages
- Design Institute
- Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

Gaomi Leading Group: be responsible for leadership, organization, coordination and policy formulation of the LO and restoration of the project; review and approval of resettlement plan; supervising resettlement internal monitoring; leading the project construction and solving major problems occurred during the resettlement implementation.

The PMO: be responsible for leading, organizing and coordinating Lresettlement and restoration; reviewing resettlement plan; conducting resettlement internal monitoring, and reporting to ADB on the project progress.

Gaomi Land and Resources Administration Bureau: be responsible for identification and confirmation of affected land scope, property, ownership, relevant management policies of land use, etc.

Affected Town/Street Administration Offices: as a resettlement implementing agency, is responsible for socio-economic, physical quantity survey and assisting the RP preparation, assisting the PMO, the township and affected village committees to implement the LO work. Coordinating the PMO in the survey, sign LO agreement with the PMO; implementation of the LO work.

Affected Villages: be responsible for providing land contract information with the investigation, providing vulnerable groups affected by the work. Committee responsible for mobilizing publicity, accompanied by the relevant technical staff to complete the measurement, the agreement signed by the negotiations, provide a list of affected vulnerable groups.

Design Institute: is responsible for design projects and determining the scope of LO.

Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency: conduct independent monitoring and evaluation on the resettlement plan implementation, and submitting the external monitoring report to the PMO.

7.2. Qualifications and Staffing

68. Staff of Gaomi involved with the temporary LO activities consist of representatives of functional departments of Gaomi Government. The staffs have rich work experience and have participated in LO compensation and restoration work in several municipal engineering projects of Gaomi, and posses certain professional capability and management quality. The staff can work well in organization and coordination as they are from all levels of government and functional departments.

7.3. Assignment of Responsibilities of Each Institution

Gaomi Leading Group

- Be responsible for leadership, organization, coordination and policy formulation of the LO and restoration of the project; review and approval of resettlement plan; supervising resettlement internal monitoring; leading the project construction and solving major problems occurred during the resettlement implementation.

Gaomi PMO

- Entrusting the design institute to define the project impact scope;
- Organizing the socioeconomic baseline survey;
- Organizing and coordinating the preparation of the RP;
- Implementing the policies in the RP;
- Coordinating the implementation of the RP according to the construction schedule;
- Disbursing funds and supervising the use thereof;
- Directing, coordinating and supervising LO and restoration activities and their progress;
- Organizing and implementing internal monitoring, selecting an external M&E agency, and coordinating with external M&E agencies;
- Reviewing monitoring reports;
- Coordinating and handling complaints and appeals from APs arising from implementation;
- Resettlement document management;
- Reporting resettlement progress, fund use and implementation quality to ADB regularly;
- Assisting ADB officers and specialists working on the project sites during the project preparation and implementation;
- Communicating with resettlement external monitoring agency;
- Organize hiring of APs for construction labor;
- Conducting physical survey and recording, and investigating baseline of land occupation and ground attachments;
- Organizing public participation and consultation activities;
- Implementing national laws, regulations and policies related to construction land management;
- Formulating compensation standards for land occupation and restoration, and submit it for approval of relevant government departments;
- Handling project land use application procedures, and applying land use planning license and land use construction license;
- Signing temporary land occupation agreement with affected units;
- Inspecting progress of LO, ground attachment and restoration;
- Resettlement information management;
- Submit external monitoring report to Shandong PMO, then Shandong PMO submit the report to ADB; and
- Training LAR staff.

Affected Towns/Street Office

69. A resettlement group is led by a responsible town leader and composed by leaders of party and government office, land administration station and communities. The main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the DMS of the project, and assisting in the preparation of the RP;
- Organizing public participation, and propagandizing the resettlement policies;
- Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within its jurisdiction;
- Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- Supervising LO agreement signing;
- Reporting LO, ground attachments and restoration information to the land and resources bureau, resettlement office of the PMO;
- Coordinating and handling complaints arising from its work.

Community/village committee

70. It consists of the main cadres of community/village committee. Their responsibilities are:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Organizing public consultation, and propagandizing the policies on LO ;
- Paying and managing relevant funds of affected households;
- Reporting the APs' comments and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation to the PMO;
- Cooperate with other higher-level units with LO related work;
- Handling complaints and appeals from APs during the resettlement plan implementation.

Design Institute

- Reducing impacts of LO and ground attachments of the project through design optimization;
- Identifying the scope of LO.

External monitoring and evaluation units

- During the implementation of the resettlement plan, to track, monitoring and evaluation the implementation activities, and track and monitoring resettlement regularly twice a year;
- Monitoring progress, quality, funding for resettlement, and give advice;
- Verifying the data and conclusions of the internal monitoring reports,
- Submitting monitoring and evaluation report every six months to Shandong Province PMO.

7.5. Capacity Enhancing Measures of Resettlement Agencies

71. In order to implement resettlement successfully, the APs and resettlement staff must be trained under a program developed by the PMO.

72. The PMO will take the following measures to enhance institutional ability to better implement resettlement plan, guarantee the benefits of affected persons and meet the overall planning of project schedule, and build personnel training and human resources

development system of Gaomi County and town/street resettlement agencies, as well as village officials. Training intends to take the form of specialist seminar, and site training by technical and managerial staffs. Training content includes:

- Principles and policies of ADB's involuntary resettlement;
- Latest changes of national land acquisition and resettlement policy and experience;
- Resettlement implementation plan design;
- Resettlement implementation progress management and working procedure;
- Issues that need attention during resettlement implementation;
- Resettlement financial management;
- Resettlement project quality control;
- Resettlement information system;
- Resettlement monitoring and evaluation.

73. Other measures include:

- (1) Leadership responsibility system: the county leader shall be in leading position and the leaders of government relevant departments to form a strong leadership.
- (2) Well-defined responsibilities: clearly define the duties and responsibilities of resettlement agencies of all levels, and strengthen supervision and administration according to the requirements of ADB and relevant laws and regulations of the country.
- (3) Equipped with high-quality staff: gradually enhance the capacity of resettlement agencies of all levels, especially professional technical force, the staff shall have certain special skill and managerial quality, and is required to have strong overall point of view, policy level, professional skill, especially mass work experience, and strengthen the technical equipment such as computer, monitoring device, transport, etc.
- (4) Select staff strictly and strengthen technical training, and carry out training on administrative staff and technical staff to improve their technical and management ability.
- (5) Guarantee appropriate number of woman cadres to give full play of woman during resettlement implementation process.
- (6) Establish database and strengthen information feedback to make sure the information channel is smooth, significant problems shall be solved by resettlement leading group decision & solution.
- (7) Strengthen reporting system, and intensify internal monitoring, solve problems in time.
- (8) Establish external monitoring mechanism, and early warning system.
- (9) Bring the public and press supervision into play: open all resettlement information to the public and the society, and accept the supervision of the public and press at any time.

8. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

74. According to the project implementation schedule, a package has been started with counterpart funding, other packages are under preparation for bidding. The LAR process for the first package almost completed, the process for other packages is planned to commence in 2016 and end in Oct 2017. The completed package involved temporary LO of 1454.97 mu land involving 640 affected households; and compensation has been provided to them before the LO and start of civil works according to compensation standards in the updated RP and the external monitor will track the compensation utilization and livelihood restoration.

75. The schedule of resettlement implementation activities will progress in accordance with the project construction and land compensation. Specific implementation time may be adjusted during overall implementation of the project, which has shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
1	Consultation and Disclosure			
1.1	Disclosure of draft RP	All APs and affected villages	PMO, County government, Affected town/street offices	2015.7.15 (completed)
1.2	RP consultation	Affected villages and persons	PMO, Water Conservancy Bureau, LO Office	2015.6.30 (completed)
1.3	Posted RP on the ADB Website	All persons who navigate ADB Website	PMO and ADB	2015.7.15 (completed)
1.4	Disclosure of the updated RP, including posting on ADB website as well as distributing locally	APs and public	PMO and ADB	Dec 2016
2	DMS and update RP			
2.1	Check RP based on DMS	All Affected Land, and attachments	PMO, LRB, LO Office	2016.7
2.2	Updating RP based on the revised DMS		PMO	2016.11
3	Sign the LO Compensation Agreement			
3.1	Sign the LO agreement with APs	All persons affected by LA	PMO, LRB	– 2016.11-2017.10
3.2	Pay the land compensation	All persons affected by LA	PMO, LRB	– 2016.11-2017.10
4	LO and Rehabilitation			
4.1	LO Commencement	All APs	PMO, LO office in towns/streets	2016.10
4.2	LO Completion	All APs	PMO, LO office in towns/streets	2017.6
5	Capacity Building			
5.1	Establish resettlement office at different levels	Villages, Town/street office, PMO	PMO	2015.4

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Deadline
5.2	Resettlement training to all staff of resettlement offices	All Staff (30 persons)	PMO, Consultant	2015.4-7
6	Monitoring & Evaluation			
6.1	Establish an internal monitoring system		PMO	2015.7
6.2	Sign the external monitoring contract		PMO	2015.8
6.3	Baseline survey		External monitoring	2015.8
6.4	Internal monitoring report	Quarterly	PMO	2015.8 - until end of the project implementation
6.5	External monitoring report	Semi-annually	External Monitoring Agency	September 2015, and then January and July each Year
6.6	Complete the external monitoring report		External Monitoring Agency	2019.2

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

76. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, land acquisition, property demolition and resettlement activities of the project will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy requirements, including internal and external monitoring.

9.1. Internal Monitoring

9.1.1 Purpose

77. The purpose of internal monitoring is to enable all resettlement agencies to function properly during project implementation, conduct internal supervision and inspection on the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation, learn resettlement progress, and ensure that the LO work can be completed on schedule according to the RP, and promote successful project construction.

9.1.2 Institutions and staffs

78. The internal resettlement monitoring agencies are the PMO and other relevant authorities (e.g., Water Conservancy Bureau, affected towns/street offices). These agencies will have a leader who is responsible specifically for the resettlement work. Such leaders should have rich LO experience and authority, and be able to coordinate all departments involved in the LO and restoration work. The members of such agencies should have knowledge on resettlement and social issues so as to perform their duties.

9.1.3 Scope of internal monitoring

79. The PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring plan for LO, including:

- (1) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for LO and ground attachments, and restoration,, and implementation progress and impacts on APs;
- (2) Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the implementing agencies during LO;
- (3) Ensure no loss of the household income of APs;
- (4) Restoration of farmland and reconstruction/repair of infrastructure, ground attachments

9.1.4 Internal monitoring report

80. The PMO will submit a semi-annual monitoring report to ADB. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months, including in tables, and this should reflect the progress of LO and restoration. Table 9-1 provides some formats.

Table 9-2: Progress Report on Resettlement for LO

_____, _____ community, _____ sub-district

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Item	Unit	Planned	Actually completed	Accumulated	Percentage of completion
Temporary land occupation	mu				
Payment of land occupation compensation fees	10,000 yuan				
Training	Person				
Payment of ground attachments	10,000 yuan				
Households receiving land	HH				

compensation					
Land restoration	mu				
Facility restoration	amount				

Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal: _____

9.2 External Monitoring

81. According to ADB's policies, the PMO will employ a qualified, independent and experienced resettlement agency as the external resettlement M&E agency prior to starting LAR activities.

82. The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit semiannual M&E reports to the PMO and then PMO will submit the report to ADB.

9.2.1 Scope and methodology of external monitoring

(1) Baseline survey

Prior to any LO or impact of ground attachments,, the external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey on the villages affected by LO and ground attachments to obtain baseline data on the sample AHs' production level and living standard. Sample size: (1) 100% affected towns; 25% affected villages; (2) At least 20% significantly affected APs and 10% of APs.

(2) Periodic M&E

83. During the implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Timely payment and amount of compensation;
- Skills training for APs;
- Restoration of farmland and reconstruction/repair of infrastructure, ground attachments;
- Production and incomes to ensure no income loss;
- Adequacy of compensation for lost production and ground attachments;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement network organization effectiveness.

(3) Public consultation

84. The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

(4) Grievance redress

85. The external M&E agency will visit the affected village periodically, and inquire with the PMO, towns/street government and village committees that accept grievances to assess how well grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively.

86. The external monitor will also verify the data and findings of the internal monitoring reports.

9.2.2 External monitoring reporting

87. The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring and evaluation report to Shandong Province PMO and Gaomi PMO as following schedule.

Table 9-2: Reporting Schedule of External Resettlement M&E

	Resettlement report	Date
1	Baseline survey	April 2016
2	Monitoring Report (No.1)	July 2016
3	Monitoring Report (No.2)	January 2017
4	Monitoring Report (No.3)	July 2017
5	Monitoring Report (No.4)	January 2018
6	Monitoring Report (No.5)	July 2018
7	Monitoring Report (No.6)	January 2019
9	Resettlement Completion Report	December 2019

Appendix I: Wells for Water Transmission Line

Project Component		Name of Well	Land Area (m ²)	Amount	Subtotal of Land Area (mu)
Water Transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir		Valve	25	11	0.41
		Water Dispose	20	6	0.18
		Water Branching	25	1	0.04
		Gas Emission	10	20	0.30
		Flow Test	10	1	0.02
		Subtotal		39	0.945
Branch Pipeline of Water Transmission from Xiashan Reservoir to Chengbei Reservoir		Valve	25	2	0.08
		Water Dispose	20	1	0.03
		Gas Emission	10	2	0.03
		Flow Test	10	2	0.03
		Subtotal		7	0.17
Water Transmission from Wangwu Reservoir to Daxingzhuang		Valve	30	1	0.05
		Water Branching	30	1	0.05
		Gas Emission	10	1	0.02
		Subtotal		3	0.11
Water Supply Construction from Wangwu Reservoir and Juchenghe Reservoir to Chengnan Reservoir	Water supply pipeline from Juchenghe Reservoir	Valve	25	2	0.08
		Gas Emission	10	1	0.02
		Subtotal		3	0.09
	Wuwang Reservoir to Mishui Street of Chengnan Reservoir	Valve	20	1	0.03
		Water Dispose	15	1	0.02
		Gas Emission	10	4	0.06
		Subtotal		6	0.11
	Subtotal			9	0.20
Total				51	1.42

Appendix II: Terms of Reference for External Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation targets

In accordance with the requirements of Asia Development Bank (ADB), the project management office (PMO) will recruit a qualified, independent and rich experienced institution as a resettlement external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) agency. The external monitoring agency will conduct monitoring and evaluation on implementation of the resettlement plan (RP) regularly, including the progress, quality and compensation disbursement of resettlement activities, and propose consulting suggestions on the resettlement. The agency will track and monitor production and living levels of affected people, and submit external monitoring and evaluation reports to the PMO.

2. Methods and Content of external monitoring

(1) Baseline survey

The external monitoring agency will conduct a baseline survey in villages and village groups affected by occupation and ground attachments of the project to obtain the basic information on impact scope, including updated affected households (AHs), affected persons (APs), LO area and affected production and living standard (living conditions, production and income level) of affected persons (APs).

(2) Regular monitoring and evaluation

The external monitoring agency will conduct regular tracking monitoring twice a year on the resettlement during the project implementation. Through field visiting, tracking survey of sampling households and random interview with AHs, the agency can understand implementation progress of the RP and track any changes of APs in production and living levels. A typically sampling method will be used for the survey and collected statistic data will be analyzed (sample scale: The baseline survey size is (i) 100% of affected towns and 25% of affected villages; and (ii) 20% of households affected by LO in each sampling village). The sample household shall be determined by random sampling method to evaluate the resettlement performance. Main contents to be monitored include:

- Timely payment and amount of compensation;
- Skills training for APs;
- Restoration of farmland and reconstruction/repair of infrastructure, ground attachments;
- Production and incomes to ensure no income loss;
- Adequacy of compensation for lost production and ground attachments;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement network organization effectiveness;
- Complaints and appeal, and solution.

(3) Complaint problems

The external monitoring agency will visit affected villages and interview with affected township government, village committee and implementing agency (IA) that have established complaint offices to understand treatment situation of the complaints. They will meet the affected persons who have complaints, putting forward improvement measures and recommendations aiming at the existing questions, so as to make the resettlement implementation process more effective. In addition, the external monitoring agency will

check the data and conclusion reflected by the internal monitoring report.

3. External monitoring agency

External monitoring and evaluation should be implemented by the entrusted external resettlement monitoring agency recognized by the PMO. The agency should have experience in external resettlement monitoring for ADB or World Bank financed projects. In addition, team members recommended by the agency should have such experience, understand ADB's involuntary resettlement policies and requirements for the external resettlement monitoring report, as well as good Chinese and English writing ability.

4. Organization of resettlement monitoring and evaluation

- The PMO is responsible for coordinating with Shandong Provincial PMO to recruit the external monitoring agency, and surveying their work, monitoring and evaluating data collection and corresponding results;
- The external monitoring agency will establish an External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluating Team; The team will monitor and evaluate the resettlement implementation, prepare monitoring and evaluation report outline, choose monitoring target, conduct field survey, baseline survey and household sampling survey, and prepare resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports based on relevant ADB policies on involuntary resettlement.
- During the period of field monitoring and survey, the PMO (IA) should provide assistance in local transport.

5. Monitoring indicators

Baseline survey and subsequent monitoring and post-project evaluation will include the following indicators, and are not limited to social and economic indexes of APs.

- Total farmland area and type of farmland of affected villages;
- Type and area of farmland occupied by the project of affected villages;
- Affected facilities and impact on production of affected villages;
- Educational background of adults of different genders of AHs;
- Professional of adults of different genders of AHs;
- Type and area of total contracted farmland and occupied farmland of AHs;
- Income source and change of AHs;
- Planting pattern (areas of different types) and production change and restoration of AHs;
- Time of land occupation of AHs;
- Farmland reclamation period of AHs;
- Reconstruction or repair of affected infrastructures or facilities of AHs.

6. External monitoring report

The external monitoring agency will submit the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports to the PMO semiannually. The agency shall reply the PMO and ADB's comments on the reports in time. The first M&E report should include baseline survey results of impact scopes and social and economic status of the project area.

Table 1: Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule

	Resettlement report	Date
1	Baseline survey	April 2016
2	Monitoring Report (No.1)	July 2016
3	Monitoring Report (No.2)	January 2017
4	Monitoring Report (No.3)	July 2017
5	Monitoring Report (No.4)	January 2018
6	Monitoring Report (No.5)	July 2018
7	Monitoring Report (No.6)	January 2019
8	Resettlement Completion Report	December 2019

Appendix III Record of consultation on relocation of the graves:

坟墓搬迁访谈记录

时间: 2015 年 01 月 10 日上午

地点: 辛庄村委

参会人员:

密水社区道乡村、西迟家村、东迟家村、西锅框村、辛庄村、潘家村、拒城河村等村民近 20 人

会议议题:

1、征求村委会及受影响户代表对坟墓搬迁的意见和要求。

(1)、一般情况下会同意;(2)、要征求家族中所有成员的意见。

2、如果有村公共墓地的话,统一搬迁到各村的公共墓地由谁负责,公共墓地的大小能否容纳下所有坟墓的搬迁。

村中都有公共墓地,都能容下坟墓的搬迁。

3、如果有村公共墓地的话,需要各村提供安置地方,安置的占地是否需要购买,每座价格。

本村村民安排在各自村墓地不要钱。

4、坟墓拆迁过程中是否需要搞仪式,谁负责拆迁;

安排迁坟仪式,亲属参加,专门礼仪人员做主持。

5、当地实际坟墓拆迁成本是多少,包括开挖、迁移等步骤,几个人;

实际坟墓拆迁成本平均为 1000~1600 元,包括机械费(挖掘机)、人工、材料等,人员一般 6~7 人,

6、市里坟墓搬迁是否有相关政策;

有政策,但基层他们不了解。

7、过去或近期的其它的迁坟,是如何做的,是否遇到问题,如何处理等?

最近有个边工厂建设过程中给每座坟墓 1000 元至 1 万元不等。

8、如果没有公共墓地,村民如何搬迁安置坟墓,地点?费用?主要困难或障碍?

如果无公共墓地安排在自己的承包地里,或者跟邻居调换土地安置。

9、有哪些家庭在迁坟这件事情上会有不同意见,他们的主要困难或诉求是什么?村里有什么办法解决?哪些村里问题解决不了,需要政府帮助?

在搬迁过程中不同亲友会有不同意见,主要困难和要求是搬迁资金和安置的位置是否合适。

